THE
No. 236.
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 1, 1749.

MOSCOW, July 2.

THE court has ſent orders to Peterſburg, that the 20 new ſhips, the erection whereof was finiſhed by it's own appointment, have been ready to put to ſea above theſe two months; and that the corps of Coſſacks and Calmucks, conſiſting of about 5700 men, were ſent into garriſon in the duchy of Novogrod, and the parts adjacent.

The troops which are returned from Bohemia are now actually in their quarters, on the frontiers of the duchy of Courland; but they can be ſummoned to their place of rendezvous in leſs than a fortnight, in caſe of an emergent occaſion.

Naples, July 8. The frigate which was ſent to Barcelona returned a few days ago with one hundred cheſts of ſilver, containing each 1500 piaſtres; which 'tis ſaid will be employed in building ſeveral men of war and frigates in the ports of this kingdom, for the ſervice of the king of Spain.

Dantzick, July 9. A Ruſſian ſquadron, conſiſting of 11 ſhips of the line, and ſeveral frigates, arrived laſt week at the bar of the Viſtula, before any notice had been given by an expreſs of their ſetting ſail from Livonia. Several officers and ſailors arrive here every day, not only to buy up proviſions, but other wares and commodities of divers kinds. On Monday next, being the feſtival of St. Peter, according to the Ruſſian almanack, vice-admiral Baars, who is commandant of that ſquadron, propoſes to make a grand entertainment on board; to which the agent of his court, together with a great number of Poliſh nobility who are reſident in this city, are formally invited.

Parma, July 10. We have lately felt an earthquake in this city, which at firſt we thought had been attended with no ill conſequences; but ſome few days afterwards it was obſerved that the caſtle of Sala had ſuffer'd very much; and the damage having been enquired into, is found to be conſiderable.

Rome, July 19. We are inform'd, that the Pretender's ſon continues ſtill incog. at Venice.

Leghorn, July 12. Several ſhips have lately arrived here from different places, laden with all ſorts of goods; ſo that the trade, which languiſhed ſome time on account of the quarentine, which ſhips from this port were obliged to perform, begins to flouriſh again.

Letters from Algiers adviſe, that the regency of that city have recalled all the pyrates that were out upon the cruize, in order to employ them in the defence of the port, which is fortifying in all the places where a deſcent can be attempted, and that lines are making all round the town to defend the avenues, in which works all the Chriſtian ſlaves for above thirty leagues round are employed.

Liſbon, July 16. His Portugueze majeſty was ſeized with raving fits during divine ſervice, and was thereupon taken out of the church, and continued extremely ill ſome time; but his majeſty is now much better.

Venice, July 19. The government having cauſed a large quantity of wheat to be bought on Terra Firma, to ſupply the public magazine, it was happily perceived, in emptying the ſacks, that poiſon was mix'd amongſt it; whereupon it was all burnt in the Place of St. Mark. The maſter of the veſſel, who brought this wheat by the canal of Brenta, having abſconded, there is great reaſon to ſuſpect him of having made ſo criminal a mixture. The ſenate has promiſed a reward of one thouſand ducats for apprehending him, or any of his accomplices.

An Extract of a Letter from a foreign Miniſter at Paris, dated July 20.

"Letters from Madrid by the laſt poſt adviſe, that Mr. Keene, the Britiſh miniſter there, has not the ſucceſs in his negotiation that was expected. The convention which he has concluded with the Spaniſh miniſtry, has only relation to the intereſt of the South ſea company, the affair of the ſchedule, the tonnage of the annual ſhip, and the reſpective ſecurities for preventing complaints and caviling, as well on the part of the company as on the part of Spain. As to the 95000 *l.* Sterling, the unhappy occaſion of the laſt war between the two crowns, we do not hear that any mention has been made of it in this convention; neither has the grand article of navigation in America been thereby regulated; but on the contrary, we are poſitively told, that this article has not been ſo much as touched upon: It is therefore apprehended, that things will not long remain in the ſtate they are in; but that this affair continuing unſettled, will be the cauſe of a freſh war. The court of Spain, after the example of ſeveral other European courts, is buſy in regulating it's finances; and for that purpoſe puts the ſame means in practice: It's debts are very conſiderable, being made to amount to more than 250 millions of French livres, excluſive of the arrears which are due to the officers of the troops."

Paris, July 21. The king having given orders for the principal events of the late war to be painted in the gallery of the caſtle of Verſailles; the celebrated painter, who is honoured with this grand work, has begun with the repreſentations of the battles of Fontenoy, Raucoux, and Laſeldt, and the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Hague, July 24. The tax which has been proviſionally eſtabliſhed upon families, for ſupplying the place of thoſe impoſts ſuppreſſed by the abolition of the farms, is levied with good ſucceſs in ſome cities; but in ſome others, the government has not thought fit to proceed to the levying of this tax at all; and in others, where it has been levied in part, it has been ſuſpended for ſome time as to the remaining part; the preſervation of the public tranquility requiring this kind of conduct, which by that means inſenſibly re-eſtabliſhes itſelf, and will certainly in time bring great facility in putting the finances upon a good footing, and conſequently the republic in a reſpectable condition, which other methods would never have effected.

Paris, July 25. This court and that of Great-Britain will ſpeedily appoint commiſſioners for regulating the limits of Acadia.

As the ſieur Ranche, has voluntarily reſigned his intendance or government of Martinico, the ſieur Hurſon, one of the counſellors of the parliament, has been nominated and appointed, as the moſt proper perſon to fill up that vacancy.

It is aſſured that the Jews here have preſented a petition to the king, for leave to build a ſynagogue in this city; and that in conſideration thereof, they therein offer to give to the poor of the hoſpital 15000 livres per annum.

July 26. His excellency the earl of Albemarle arrived here yeſterday, and it is ſuppoſed will be on Monday or Tueſday next at Compeigne to have his audience.

Frankfort, July 27. A great quantity of corn has been lately brought into theſe parts, in order to be tranſported into Lorrain, and the other provinces of France, to ſupply the people's wants there, and prevent a famine.

Hague, July 30. M. Leſtevenon, lord of Berkenrode and Stryen, having propoſed to go ambaſſador from the republic to the court of France, their high mightineſſes have approved of him, and appointed him their ambaſſador accordingly.

July 31. The ſtates have juſt taken a reſolution that the lords of the regency, and their families, ſhall be exhorted to wear for the future only the ſtuffs manufactured in the country, and to conform in this reſpect to the example of their royal and ſerene highneſſes.

Parma, July 19. Affairs at preſent bear but a very gloomy aſpect here; a general diſcontent appears in every countenance, and the prince, we hear, is greatly chagrin'd. His highneſs

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has diſpatched an expreſs to Madrid, with a full account of the reception he met with in his new government, and copies of all the ſeditious libels that have been fix'd up, not only againſt the hotel of the intendant general of the finances, but even the ducal palace. Indeed, unleſs ſome mollifying expedient be ſoon found to heal theſe angry wounds, this young prince is likely to meet with but a very indifferent reward for all his turmoils after dominion. The return of the courier to Naples without delivering his diſpatches, makes a great noiſe. It ſeems, his orders from the court of Naples were, to deliver his diſpatches into the prince's own hands; but his adjutant of the chamber, who is a Frenchman, refuſing the meſſenger admittance into his majeſty's apartments, after ſollicitiing four hours in vain for permiſſion to ſpeak to the prince, the courier thought proper to carry the letters back to Naples.

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, July 29.

"The miniſters of ſtate in more European cabinets than one are deliberating and conſulting, whether it would be univerſally beneficial, for the corſairs of Barbary to be entirely exterminated. The petty ſtates of Italy would gain infinitely thereby, as nothing would in that caſe hinder them from purſuing the buſineſs of their commerce according to their own liking; and they would gain the advantage which the ſubjects of the nations in friendſhip with theſe corſairs now reap, who at preſent carry on almoſt all the trade in the Mediterranean. The Spaniards, by taking Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, would in time of war be able to ruin the commerce of the Engliſh, the Dutch, the French, or any other nations with whom they ſhould be at enmity. The Chriſtian religion would indeed gain thereby, in extending itſelf into, and taking footing again in the North of Africa, from whence it has been unhappily baniſhed for about a thouſand years, after having triumphed there over idolatry during ſeven ages: But for the ſame reaſons, the Infidels would thereby loſe the commerce of the Engliſh and Dutch in the Mediterranean, and to the Levant. It is a doubt whether this trade would be ſuffered even in time of peace, and in time of war it would probably be entirely ruined. On the other hand, the Catholic ſtates, in getting clear of the fetters of the infidels, would have more reaſons than one to fear thoſe of a powerful houſe, which is already in poſſeſſion of two thirds of the coaſts of the Mediterranean, and who, by exterminating the corſairs of Africa, would render itſelf miſtreſs of all the Southern coaſts of that ſame ſea.

Paris, Auguſt 4. The laſt letters from Genoa intimate, that the cauſe of the government's appearing uneaſy for ſome days paſt, ariſes from a ſuſpicion that the court of Vienna is ſtill meditating ſome freſh projects upon Lombardy; and this ſuſpicion is founded upon the continual motion that it is cauſing it's troops to make in the ſtate of Milan. The little council aſſembled twice laſt week, and once ſince, which perplexes people the more, as theſe frequent aſſemblies are never held but upon preſſing occaſions. Though the militia of the burghers have been diſmiſſed, the government has cauſed propoſitions to be made to them to return to their military duty.

An Extract of a Letter from a foreign Miniſter at Dreſden, dated July 4.

"At a time when things ſeem'd to be as ſerene in the North as in any other part of our hemiſphere, a dark cloud appeared again, that awakened all the diſquietudes with which we have been agitated for ſome time paſt. Every thing that is now ſeen in the public news papers, relating to the preparations of war, which are with the utmoſt diligence making in Ruſſia, are taken from the gazette of St. Peterſburg, and it is by the authority of that court that this news has been therein inſerted, which is a ſtrong evidence of the Ruſſian miniſtry's being deſirous that all the world ſhould be inform'd of the preparations that they were making, and the poſture in which they were putting themſelves; but that miniſtry does neither inform us of the motives that have induced them ſo ſuddenly to make thoſe diſpoſitions, nor with what view they are making them. Letters from the courts the moſt intereſted to obſerve the countenance of that of Ruſſia, are ſo far from giving us any information about this ſubject, that they ſeem no longer to have any apprehenſions of the tranquility of the North being diſturbed.

Venice, July 5. By advices from Conſtantinople we learn, that the ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions runs ſo high, that the populace grow ſeditious, and that it is greatly to be feared, notwithſtanding all the precautions that the grand vizir has taken, or can poſſibly take, there will be an open rebellion; and the rather, becauſe the janizaries and the ſpahis begin not only to countenance thoſe commotions, but to exclaim very loudly againſt the adminiſtration.

Naples, July 8. His Sicilian majeſty having received advice that two Turkiſh xebeques had made their appearance on the coaſt of Calabria, the gallies which are in this port have received orders to ſail directly, and give chace to thoſe preſumptuous pyrates, the number whereof is ſtill greatly increaſed, notwithſtanding all the efforts which have been made by all the Chriſtian powers to drive them from their coaſts.

Naples, July 20. On the 11th inſtant, whilſt the king was ſhooting quails in the woods of the Mortelle, he accidentally ſhot one of his ſervants in the head, as he came out of a buſh, of which wound he expired in two hours; at which his majeſty was greatly concerned.

M. Lopez Roſa, ſuperintendant of the mint at Rome, and farmer of the tobacco in this kingdom, having received ſeveral draughts from abroad, and not being in a condition to diſcharge them, under a pretence of being broke, made his ſight from this city.

The ſame day, the 11th, anchored in this port, from Sicily, four tranſport veſſels, with the diſbanded troops out of the Swiſs battalion Giuri, and the regiment of Sicily, in garriſon there.

The city of Benevento is reduced to the greateſt neceſſity for want of neceſſaries, the king's troops continuing to keep it ſtrictly blocked up, and hindering it from being ſupplied with proviſions, on account of the diſagreements between the king and the Pope, on declining to deliver up our deſerters.

The inhabitants of this city are put to the greateſt conſternation, becauſe, contrary to the uſual obſervation, the blood of St. Januarius, the protector of this city, (which is preſerved in a little boule,) has not ſhewn the uſual miracle of liquefaction; which has occaſioned an extraordinary apprehenſion and confuſion in the country, inſomuch that on the 15th a proceſſion of penitence was performed with the greateſt exemplarity and devotion, and which was followed by public prayers for nine days ſucceſſively; the king having on this occaſion forbid all manner of diverſions.

LONDON, June 7.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 11.

"It is not eaſy to repreſent how many ſtrange notions have come into the heads of the penetrating politicians at Parma, who having either found out, or, which is the ſame thing, perſuaded themſelves that they have found a kind of melancholy turn in the diſpoſition of their new duke, have deviſed a multitude of ways in order to account for it; ſome of which are very refin'd, but for all that worth the knowing, becauſe how viſionary ſoever the notions of an Italian politician may be, they are never childiſh or ridiculous, which is more than can be ſaid for the rumours that too frequently prevail in other nations.

Theſe penetrating people are it ſeems ſplit into two parties; one will have the ſource of his royal highneſs's chagrin lie in Italy, and they give out that a certain great queen would never have acquieſced under the precarious eſtabliſhment which the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle procured for the royal infant, if ſhe had not been fully perſuaded that ways and means might be found by a ſubſequent negotiation, aſſiſted with a ſufficient ſupply of double piſtoles, to compaſs ſomething quite independent, and which at the ſame time might lie nearer to his brother's dominions, and more open to an intercourſe with Spain by ſea. Upon this they will have it that he has ſet his heart, and that finding this buſineſs is likely to be ſpun out to a very great length, he is reſolved to viſit our lady of Loretto, and after that the kingdom of Naples; not barely to paſs away time, but that he may avoid with a good grace repairing and furniſhing palaces, in which, at the bottom, he has little thoughts of reſiding.

The other party carry their ſpeculations ſtill farther, and have framed a very plauſible ſtory, that in caſe the dauphineſs, after making tryal of the waters of Forges, ſhould have no iſſue, it is not impoſſible that his royal highneſs the infant don Philip may be thought of in another light, with reſpect to the French nation, than that in which he has been hitherto conſider'd; for, ſay they, tho' he can expect nothing in right of marriage, yet he may reaſonably entertain great hopes upon the ſcore of his birth; and it is really amazing to conſider how many circumſtances, what a multitude of little ſtories, and adroit remarks, they have drawn together, to ſupport a project which after all, perhaps, never enter'd into the thoughts of any but themſelves, and which, ſtripped of theſe embelliſhments, would appear in the light of a moſt extravagant chimera; but with their aſſiſtance, has an air of probability, that may impoſe

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upon ſuch as have an inclination to the marvellous, and are inclined to believe any thing that lies out of the reach of vulgar apprehenſion.

But in the mean time, our private letters from Paris quite deſtroy all this fine ſyſtem; they tell us, that the court of Verſailles is very deſirous of obtaining from that of Madrid a ſettled appointment for the royal infant, equivalent at leaſt to the revenues of thoſe offices which have been held incompatible with the dignity of a ſovereign prince; and that it is very likely the infanta ducheſs will not leave Paris 'til this important point can be ſettled. If there is any truth in this, as undoubtedly there is a great deal of probability, it will account very fully for the royal infant's uneaſineſs, and for that dilatorineſs which manifeſtly appears in his ſettling his court, which muſt depend, at leaſt in a great meaſure, on the ſucceſs of theſe negotiations, which very poſſibly may not be terminated ſo ſpeedily as could be wiſhed, either by the politicians at Verſailles, or the people of Parma.

By the ſame letters we have an account of what is ſaid to be the anſwer of the court, with reſpect to the buſineſs of Tabago, that the king was ſurprized that an affair of ſo little importance had given ſuch an alarm in England; that his moſt Chriſtian majeſty never had any deſign of cauſing that iſland to be ſettled; that, perſuaded of his Britannic majeſty's good diſpoſition to maintain the repoſe and good intelligence which at preſent ſubſiſts among the powers of Europe, he was reſolved in his turn to avoid every thing that may have a tendency to injure it; and therefore, notwithſtanding France was in poſſeſſion of that iſland in the middle of the laſt century, it ſhall nevertheleſs remain at the diſpoſal of his Britannic majeſty, in whatever manner he ſhall think fit."

July 27. Several drum majors were reduced by order of the duke to do private duty, for ſome miſdemeanours, particularly for going to the French embaſſador's to drum for money on his arrival in England. A practice not ſuffer'd in France.

By letters from Naples of the 12th of July, N. S. we have advice, that the frigates are arrived there from Spain, with 150,000 piaſters, being part of a larger ſum, which is deſtined for building in the kingdom of Naples, ſome ſhips of war for the ſervice of his Catholic majeſty.

Kenſington, July 20. His excellency the marquis de Mirepoix, knt. of the king's orders, lieu. gen. and ambaſſador extraordinary from the moſt Chriſtian king, (who arrived the 15th) had his firſt private audience of his majeſty, and deliver'd his letter of credence. He was introduced by his grace the duke of Bedford, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and conducted by ſir Clement Cottrel Dormer, maſter of the ceremonies.

London, July 28. We learn from Hanover, that ſecretary Evers, who was lately arreſted is in a very unlucky ſituation; a perſon he kept in quality of houſekeeper having made ſome diſcoveries of very great conſequence, and which it is thought will prevent his regaining his liberty, 'til ſuch time as they are examined to the bottom.

By a letter from Liſbon we have an account, that there is much uneaſineſs and diſcontent among a great many of the principal inhabitants there, concerning their being prohibited from wearing ſilver lac'd cloaths, wrought buckles, and other gay parts of dreſs; particularly in the Brazils, where the ſuperior inhabitants dreſs fine, and keep ſumptuous equipages.

We have the following account very well atteſted, by a gentleman from Milford haven; *viz.* That on Sunday the 2d of this inſtant, about eleven o'clock, being near the time of low water, the ſea exceeding ſmooth, and the weather ſerene and fair, the inhabitants of Dale, in the ſaid haven, were alarmed by a ſudden hideous murmuring of the water, and to the great amazement of a multitude of ſpectators, the tide was obſerved to run up, in the ſpace of one minute, to high water mark, and with the ſame rapidity to retreat again: This phœnomenon was repeated ſucceſſively ſeven times in about three quarters of an hour. The violence of the torrent was ſo prodigious, that boats were forced from their moorings, and turned over and over; many people were in danger of being ſwallowed up, but providentially no lives were loſt.

Extract of a letter from a clergyman at Milburn-Port, in Somerſetſhire, to a gentleman in this city.

'There was ſeen a very extraordinary Phœnomenon in the 'Heavens, on the 4th of June, about ten o'clock in the 'morning, at Colern, a town upon the hill about three miles from 'Bath-Eaſtron. Two pretty large luminous circles appeared 'eaſtward, round the ſun, of equal bigneſs, cutting one another in two points, ſo that as much as one circle projected over the other on one ſide, it fell ſhort of it on the other ſide, 'the ſun being in the centre, and ſhining obſcurely through a 'cloud. A ſmall diſtance from theſe circles appeared another 'very luminous circle, of ſuch immenſe circumference that it 'took in a great part of the hemiſphere, and at the ſouthern 'point of it a very large and bright ſtar ſhined, as big or bigger than a ſtar of the firſt magnitude. This Phœnomenon 'continued for a conſiderable time, and then diſappeared by 'degrees.'

July 31. An inferior ſea officer having lately been recommended by a ſuperior to a certain *very* eminent phyſician near St. James's for ſome advice in a diſorder he laboured under, the doctor readily preſcribed for him, and deſired ſoon to ſee him again, that he might know the effect his preſcription had; and in the mean time (as it had been intimated to him by the gentleman who recommended his patient, that he was in low circumſtances) laid by two guineas to give him on his ſecond viſit. He went and being alone with the doctor, in a ſhort time made him underſtand (with the help of a piſtol) that 'twas money he wanted, much more than phyſic, and muſt have it. The phyſician was not a little ſurprized, but however expatiated with him on the raſhneſs of his attempt, and told him of the preſent he deſigned for him; which, after much heſitation, the patient thought proper to accept, on a promiſe that he ſhould go off unmoleſted. Accordingly he took his leave; and the doctor informing his friend of the affair, he adviſed him to conceal it 'til ſuch time as he could learn whether the fellow was to be found; and, after a little ſearch, he was ſecured, and yeſterday committed to priſon.

From the VIRGINIA *Gazette.*

A RHAPSODY on RUM.

Nec prius eſt extincta ſitis, quam vita, Bibendo.
OVID. MET.

GReat Spirit, hail!——confuſion's angry fire;
And like thy parent *Bacchus*, born of fire:
The jail's decoy, the greedy merchant's lure;
Diſeaſe of money, but reflection's cure.
In thy purſuit our fields are left forlorn,
While giant weeds oppreſs the pigmy corn:
Thou throw'ſt a gloom before the planter's eyes;
The plow grows idle, and Tobacco dies.
At thine approach our houſhold ſtuff retires;
And we, diſtreſs'd, retreat to kindly fires:
Our ſkins we burn, and yet our limbs are cold;
We kiſs the duſt, like penitents of old.
Who would not think, but what they do repent,
That ſit in aſhes, and whoſe cloaths are rent?
While yawning roofs unnumber'd vents diſplay,
That let in ſullen winds as well as ſmiling day:
On native earth to theſe expos'd we lie,
And, be but thou to our aſſiſtance nigh,
Dare all the malice of a weeping ſky.
If to the matron's head thy fumes ariſe,
She drops her ſpindle, and her wheel defies;
Thou interpoſing, ſhe regards no more
The oath ſhe to her God, and to her huſband ſwore;
Than brutes more ſtupid, more than tygers wild,
The giddy wretch forgets her ſucking child;
As deaf as rocks, it's piteous cries ſhe hears,
And largely feeds it with the bread of tears.
We owe, great DRAM! the trembling hand to thee,
The headlong purpoſe, and the feeble knee;
The loſs of ſenſes, the disfigur'd noſe;
The hit of bruiſes, and the miſs of cloaths.
To thee we offer dear invalu'd fame,
And barter credit for immortal ſhame.
The paſſive tongue, as influenc'd by thy ſtrength,
Is mute, or runs a moſt unſeemly length.
While caution dies in each delirious fit,
And bleeding prudence in attempts to wit.
Diſeaſes ſtill attend thy courtly train;
Aſthmatic lungs, that breath with anxious pain;
And pale conſumptions hover in thy view,
Thoſe of the purſe, and of the vitals too;
Repining gout, that head and breaſt alarms,
The legs confines, and captivates the arms;

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The flaming entrails, noſe of *Tyrian* dye;
The cheek of lillies, and the ferret's eye;
Afflictive dreams, that terrify by night;
Fallacious hearing, and imperfect ſight;
And vapours, fiends, that from thy boſom ſtray,
Which thou doſt raiſe, and thou the beſt canſt lay.
From thee a thouſand flatt'ring whims eſcape
Like haſty births, that ne'er have perfect ſhape.
Thine ideots ſeem in gay deluſion fair;
But born in flame, they ſoon expire in air.

ANNAPOLIS.

Some few Days ago, four Men were drowned in *Patuxent* River, by the Overſetting of a Long-Boat. One of them was Second Mate of Capt. *Coolidge*; the other three belong'd to Capt. *Montgomerie*.

Laſt Wedneſday were brought to Town from *Cæcil* County, and committed to Priſon here, *Joſeph Wilſon* and *Iſaac Wright*, on ſuſpicion of counterfeiting ſome of the Current Money of this Province. They are now remanded back to *Cæcil* County, where they are ſoon to receive their Tryals; a ſpecial Commiſſion being iſſued, appointing Judges to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer there for that Purpoſe. Some counterfeit Twenty Shilling Bills, unſign'd, and one ſign'd, together with the Plate, were found in *Wilſon*'s Pocket Book; and three Five Shilling Bills were found, which had been paſs'd; but 'tis very likely, from ſeveral Circumſtances, that very little, if any more had been utter'd; for this Piece of Roguery ſeems to be nipp'd in the Bud. However, leſt there ſhould be any of it paſſing, we would inform our Readers, that the Five Shilling Bills are very ill done, and inſtead of ET in the Motto, it is ED in the Counterfeits; and the whole Motto, as well as the Coat of Arms, extremely ill cut; and the Bill throughout, on comparing it with a true Bill, will ſhew the Fraud in almoſt every Word. The counterfeit Twenty Shilling Bills are ſomewhat better done than the Fives; but on a ſmall Examination, the Cheat there will be diſcovered in every Line, and almoſt every Word.

Laſt Friday two open Flats, with ſix or eight Perſons in them (chiefly Heads of Families), ſailed from hence for *Weſt* River, which have not been heard of ſince; and it is feared they are loſt, as Friday-Night and Saturday proved very tempeſtuous.

Early this Morning expired, much lamented by ſome, and rejoiced at by others, the Act of Aſſembly of this Province *For Tryal of all Matters of Fact in the ſeveral Counties where they have ariſen or ſhall ariſe.*

Cuſtom Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,
Sloop Swallow, Samuel White, from Rhode-Iſland;
Sloop Hopewell, William Strachan, from Virginia.

Cleared,
Sloop George, Samuel Meredith, for Virginia;
Ship Cato, William Jackſon Bondfield, for London;
Sloop Proſperity, Joſeph Doane, for Boſton;
Ship Virginian, Edward Bentley, for London;
Sloop [illegible], Iſaac Dupee, for Boſton;
Ship Bazell, John Simpſon, for Whitehaven;
Ship Diamond, James Thwaites, for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Subſcriber keeps at the Landing where *Thompſon* formerly kept Ferry, on *Potowmack* River, oppoſite to Capt. *John Hoe*'s, a choice large new Ferry-Boat, with able and ſkilful Hands; where all Gentlemen and others, who have occaſion to croſs to *Virginia*, may depend on being expeditiouſly ferry'd over the ſaid River; and doubt not but every Perſon who paſſes over the ſaid Ferry will allow it to be the ſafeſt and beſt on this Part of *Potowmack*. BENJ. FENDALL.

N. B. The River has been meaſured from Capt. *Hoe*'s to the ſaid Landing, and found two Miles only. The Ferriage for Man and Horſe 5 *s.* Paper; or 4 *s.* Silver.

TO BE SOLD

A Very handſome, ſtrong, well made, new Two-Wheel'd Chair, neatly painted and gilt; together with the Harneſs. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wedneſday the 29th Day of November next, *by the Subſcriber, at the Plantations late Mr.* Samuel Hyde's, *in* Prince George's *County, the following Tracts of Land in the ſame County; viz.*

HIS *Lordſhip's Kindneſs*, containing 6700 Acres, upon which there is a good Water-Mill.

The ſeveral Tracts, containing 2500 Acres, upon which are ſeven Negro Quarters, with Tobacco and Corn-Houſes in good Repair; and likewiſe a Parcel of Country-born Slaves, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children; with Cattle, Hogs, and Horſes. BENEDICT CALVERT.

ALL Perſons who had Dealings with Capt. *John Pearce* (now removed into *Charles* County) whilſt he kept Store in this City, and whoſe Accounts are unſettled; and thoſe who are indebted to the Subſcriber on his own proper Account are deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediately, for which Purpoſe Attendance is conſtantly given at *London Town*, by

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

JUST IMPORTED from *ENGLAND*,
In the Snow Antigua Merchant, *and to be SOLD*,

A Very handſome well-furniſh'd Chariot, with Harneſs, &c. for two Horſes; the Inſide lined with fine yellow Velvet, flouriſh'd and wrought with Silver Thread; with a Suit of white Tapeſtry Curtains laced behind and before; a large Fore Glaſs, and a Glaſs on each Side; The Outſide of the Chariot is painted yellow, with a Coronet Coat of Arms gilt, and a great deal of carv'd Work. Whoever is inclined to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. *Robert Horner* at *Oxford*, where the Chariot is to be ſeen; or to the Subſcriber on *Kent* Iſland.

GEORGE SWEETING.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subſcriber at Oxford *in* Talbot *County*,

A Fine Parcel of Size Twine, Roping and Whipping Ditto; alſo a large Quantity of Quart Bottles; at very reaſonable Rates. GEORGE SWEETING.

September 20, 1749.

RAN away from the Subſcriber a Convict Servant Man named *John M'Donald*, a Bricklayer by Trade: He had on when he went away a light Sagathy Frock, an Oſnabrigs Jacket, and blue Cloth Breeches, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, *London* Fall Shoes, and Buckles, and an old Caſtor Hat: He is a well-ſet Fellow, of a low Stature, a freſh Complexion, is a Weſt Country Man, and wears his own Hair. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, *Junior*, deſigning for *London* this Fall, gives this public Notice thereof, that all Perſons who have any Demands on him, may bring in their Accounts that they may be paid: And all thoſe who are indebted to him, are deſired to make Payment without any further Delay.

THE Subſcriber, living in the City of *Annapolis*, near the Houſe of *William Cumming*, Eſq; carries on the Buſineſs of Stay-Making; where Ladies and others may be ſupplied with all Sorts of Stays, done in the beſt and neateſt Manner, and at reaſonable Rates, for Ready Money only.

CHARLES WALLACE.

THE Printer of this Paper being in great want of Money, begs of thoſe who are Indebted to him, to Pay as ſoon as they conveniently can.

Annapolis, July 3, 1749.

THE Subſcriber intending to depart this Province early in the Fall, gives this public Notice. And all Perſons Indebted to him, or Mr. *James Johnſon*, late of this Place, Merchant, by Bonds, Notes of Hand, or open Accounts, are deſired to pay off and ſettle the ſame; which will prevent them Trouble from ROBERT SWAN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper.